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Some of his ideas about infection, *e. g.*, his "bacillus malariae," his "microzoon septicum" (wound infections), his "monadines" (rheumatic affections), turned out to be wrong, and where he struck into some good lead, as in diphtheria or typhoid, he was perhaps for this very reason little inclined to follow it up. Yet, all in all, Klebs was one of the most original spirits in modern medicine, a man who paid dearly for his unshakable confidence in humanity and his tendency to fight in the open, an opponent who soon forgot differences with his fellows and never cherished ill-will. He will remain where Osler has placed him as a great pioneer. He had a prophetic vision into the future and a fine historic sense, looking, as Wordsworth said of the poet, "before and after." His discourse on the history of medicine, delivered at Bern in 1868, may be likened to the little book of Stopford Brooke on English literature, as being the most delightful primer of the subject (as dissociated from surgery and the specialties) ever written. It deserves to be translated. Klebs was a founder and co-editor of the *Correspondenzblatt für schweizerische Aerzte* (1871), the *Prager medicinische Wochenschrift* (1876), and he was, with Naunyn and Buchheim, a founder and for many years co-editor of the important *Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie* (1872). Naunyn, the distinguished clinician of Strassburg, who was Klebs's colleague at Bern, refers to him in the following terms:

Ein langes Leben reich an Arbeit und an Unruhe. Wie er es sich selbst geschaffen, so hat er es hingenommen, ohne sich beugen zu lassen, ein aufrechter Mann bis an seinen Tod. Uns, seinen Freunden aus alter Zeit, sind sein offener Sinn, sein sprühender, anregender Geist, sein warmes Herz eine liebe, dankbare Erinnerung.

F. H. GARRISON

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE annual meeting of the Physical Society will be held in Atlanta, Ga., December 29-January 3, the society meeting in joint session with Section B of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science. The place of meeting will probably be the Georgia School of Technology. The program of ordinary technical papers will be in charge of the Physical Society, but two, or perhaps three, sessions will be in charge of Section B. These will be devoted to papers of general scientific interest, relating especially to some of the larger problems of geophysics. The program of the meeting will include the address of the president of the Physical Society, Professor B. O. Peirce, and that of the retiring vice-president of Section B, Professor A. G. Webster.

M. PAUL OTLET, of Brussels, secrétaire de la Union des Congrès Internationales, who represented the Union at the Dundee meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will be present at the Atlanta meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and will address the association on the subject of the international organization of scientific activities.

THE meeting of the Paleontological Society at Princeton will include a symposium on "The Close of the Cretaceous and Opening of Eocene in North America" with an introduction by Professor H. F. Osborn and Messrs. F. H. Knowlton, T. W. Stanton, W. J. Sinclair and Barnum Brown leading the discussion.

FOR the Australian meeting of the British Association in August next year, under the presidency of Professor W. Bateson, F.R.S., the following presidents of sections have been appointed:

Section A (Mathematics and Physics), Professor F. T. Trouton.

Section B (Chemistry), Professor W. J. Pope.

Section C (Geology), Sir T. H. Holland.

Section D (Zoology), Professor A. Dendy.

Section E (Geography), Sir C. P. Lucas.

Section F (Economics), Professor E. C. K. Gonner.

Section G (Engineering), Professor E. G. Coker.

Section H (Anthropology), Sir Everard im Thurn.

Section I (Physiology), Professor C. J. Martin.

Section K (Botany), Professor F. O. Bower.

Section L (Educational Science), Professor J. Perry.

Section M (Agriculture), Mr. A. D. Hall.

At the annual meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences on December 15, Dr. George F. Kunz was elected president. Vice-presidents for the sections were elected as follows: Professor Charles P. Berkey, Professor Raymond C. Osburn, Professor Charles Baskerville and Dr. Clark Wissler.

DR. R. R. GATES has been awarded the Huxley gold medal and prize for research in biology at the Royal College of Science, London.

THE special board for biology and geology at Cambridge University has adjudged the Walsingham medal for 1913 to Mr. Franklin Kidd, B.A., fellow of St. John's, for his essay entitled "On the Action of Carbon Dioxide in the Moist Seed in Maturing, Resting, and Germinating Conditions."

MR. H. S. JONES, B.A., now one of the chief assistants at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, has been elected to a fellowship at Jesus College, Cambridge.

DR. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON has resigned the librarianship of Columbia University to become librarian of the St. Paul Public Library.

PROFESSOR A. W. WHITNEY, of the University of California, has resigned to accept a position in the state board of insurance.

PROFESSOR CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON, head of the department of practical sociology in the University of Chicago, has been made chairman of the educational committee on Chicago philanthropy, which was recently organized to keep the public informed of the needs of the city's poor.

PROFESSOR CLARA A. BLISS, of the department of chemistry of Wells College, has been granted leave of absence for the year, and Miss Minnie A. Graham, formerly professor of chemistry at Lake Erie College, is substituting for her as head of the department.

THE magnetic survey vessel, *Carnegie*, has returned to Brooklyn, thus completing the circumnavigation cruise begun in June, 1910, and covering a distance of over 70,000 miles. The vessel has been throughout under the command of W. J. Peters, and her work has been to determine the magnetic elements at sea in

fulfillment of the plan of a general magnetic survey of the globe under the direction of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

A MAGNETIC expedition covering a greater part of the District of Patricia, Canada, was undertaken this summer by the department of terrestrial magnetism and brought to a successful conclusion under the charge of Dr. H. M. W. Edmonds, assisted by Observer D. M. Wise. A particularly interesting and important feature of this field work was the proximity of the line of observations to the supposed region of maximum total intensity first disclosed by Lefroy in 1845. The party left Washington May 16, 1913, and returned at the end of October. The main part of the work comprised the canoe route of approximately 2,000 miles, of which over 500 miles was over an unsheltered open coast along Hudson Bay and James Bay from Fort Severn to Fort Albany. Complete magnetic observations were secured at 38 different points.

THE annual lecture before the Carnegie Institution of Washington was given on December 16, in the assembly room of the Administration Building on "Measurement of Environic Components and Their Biologic Effects" by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, director of the Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.

THE department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, offers a course of four lectures dealing with the social and religious customs and beliefs of primitive peoples. On January 8 and 15, Dr. Robert H. Lowie will lecture on "Social Organization," and on January 22 and 29 Dr. Pliny E. Goddard will lecture on "Religious Observances" and "Religious Beliefs."

PROFESSOR W. W. ATWOOD, of Harvard University, presented on November 29 to the Chaos Club, an organization composed of the members of the science faculties of the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Northwestern and Chicago, an account of his recent discovery of glacial material of Eocene age in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado. This Eocene till is the only evi-

dence that has thus far been found in the world of a glacial period at that time in the history of the earth.

"THE Strength and Weakness of Socialism" was the subject of an address by Professor Albion W. Small, head of the department of sociology and anthropology in the University of Chicago, delivered on December 23 in the Fine Arts Theater, Chicago, under the auspices of the University Lecture Association. On January 6, Professor James R. Angell, head of the department of psychology, will speak in the same place on the subject "Practical Applications of Psychology."

THE family of the late Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace having invited Mr. James Marchant, of Lochnagar, Edenbridge, Kent, to arrange and edit a volume of letters and reminiscences, those who have letters or reminiscences are requested to send them to him. The letters would be safely and promptly returned.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Institut Pasteur was celebrated November 13. Speeches were made by the president of the republic and Dr. Roux, director of the institute.

THE descendants of Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, have presented to the University of Pennsylvania the chemical balance which was used by him in his experiments.

AT the fifth International Congress of Mathematicians, held at Cambridge, it was decided that the sixth congress should meet at Stockholm in 1916. The king of Sweden, who has bestowed his patronage upon the congress, has decided to honor, by means of a gold medal with the likeness of Karl Weierstrass and by a sum of 3,000 crowns (about \$825) some important discovery in the domain of the theory of analytical functions. Those who wish to compete must send their manuscripts to the chief editor of the *Acta Mathematica* before October 31, 1915, the centenary of the birth of Karl Weierstrass.

THE council of the British Association, acting under authority of the general committee, has made the following grants out of the gift of £10,000 made to the association for scientific purposes by Sir J. K. Caird at the Dundee

meeting of the association last year. (1) £500 to the committee on radiotelegraphic investigations. (2) An annual grant of £100 to the committee on seismological investigations, which is carrying on the work of the late Professor John Milne. (3) An annual grant of £100 to the committee appointed to select and assist investigators to carry on work at the zoological station at Naples. (4) £250 towards the cost of the magnetic re-survey of the British Isles, which has been undertaken by the Royal Society and the British Association in collaboration.

UNDER the auspices of the international commission a congress on the teaching of mathematics will be held at Paris, April 1-5, 1914, in the halls of the Sorbonne. The chief subjects of discussion will be the introduction of the first notions of the calculus and of primitive functions in the secondary schools, and the teaching of mathematics to engineering students.

AN international conference met in Paris on December 10 to discuss the question of a map of the world on a millionth scale. General Laffon de Ladebat, who is director of the geographical service of the French army, welcomed the delegates of the thirty-two countries represented on behalf of the government, and Colonel Close, the chief English delegate, replied. The first conference was held in 1909 in London, and since then specimen sections of the map have been prepared. These were produced for inspection. The scale proposed is equal to 15 miles to the inch.

THE International Electrical Congress is to be held at San Francisco from September 13 to 18, 1915, under the auspices of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by authority of the International Electrochemical Commission, and during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Dr. C. P. Steinmetz has accepted the honorary presidency of the congress. The deliberations of the congress will be divided among twelve sections which will deal exclusively with electricity and electrical practise. There will probably be about 250 papers. The first membership invitations will

be issued in February or March, 1914. Attention is drawn to the distinction between this Electrical Congress and the International Engineering Congress which will be held at San Francisco during the week immediately following the electrical congress. The engineering congress is supported by the societies of Civil, Mechanical and Marine Engineers and by the institutes of Mining and Electrical Engineers, as well as by prominent Pacific Coast engineers who are actively engaged in organizing it. This congress will deal with engineering in a general sense, electrical engineering subjects being limited to one of the eleven sections which will include about twelve papers, treating more particularly applications of electricity in engineering work. The meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission will be held during the week preceding that of the Electrical Congress.

THE third volume of the "Annual Tables of Constants and Numerical Data, Chemical, Physical and Technological," published by the International Commission of the Seventh and Eighth International Congresses of Applied Chemistry is now in press and will be issued in the first half of 1914. A descriptive circular with references to reviews of previous volumes may be secured on application to the University of Chicago Press. The commissioners for the United States are: Julius Stieglitz, the University of Chicago; Edward C. Franklin, Leland Stanford University; Henry C. Gale, the University of Chicago, and Albert P. Mathews, the University of Chicago.

BEGINNING with January, 1914, the American Breeders' Association will be known as the American Genetic Association. At the same time (starting with Vol. V., No. 1) *The American Breeders' Magazine* will be enlarged in size and called *The Journal of Heredity*. The cooperative nature of the association will remain unchanged, and the present scope and character of the magazine will be maintained, but its quality will be still further improved.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL club has recently been organized at the University of Illinois with a membership of fifteen. The organization held its first meeting on Monday evening, Decem-

ber 8, at which an address was given by Dr. Thomas J. Burrill who reviewed the history of bacteriological research. Membership in this club is open both to faculty and to graduate students. Earlier in the year a similar society was organized for the purpose of studying botanical subjects.

THE National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, is in possession of the British radium standard, which has been certified by the International Radium Standards Committee after comparison with the international radium standard now deposited at the Bureau International at Sèvres. The laboratory is prepared to determine the contents of radium and mesothorium preparations by comparison with the standard.

WITHIN the last month the University of Arizona has installed a Callendar pyrhelimeter with a Leeds and Northrup recording galvanometer. This type of pyrhelimeter consists of a horizontal surface, measuring the vertical component of sky radiation. This surface is made up of two platinum resistance circuits, one blackened, the other bright, mounted in a vacuum. These two circuits form two sides of a Wheatstone bridge, the resistance necessary to balance the bridge being recorded on the sheet. The recording galvanometer has five ranges, one adjusted to this pyrhelimeter and the others to various forms of resistance thermometers. The instruments were purchased on the income of a fund presented by Dr. James Douglas, of New York. For standardizing the records, the university has also a Smithsonian silver disk pyrhelimeter. It is designed thus to have a permanent record of sky radiation, not only for the purpose of getting data regarding solar energy in that dry and exceptionally clear climate but also for checking any suspected large variations in the solar constant.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

AN addition to the resources of the University of Chicago is the completion of the addition to the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, and the reconstruction of the other part of that building. This work increases the re-